FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1883.

Amusemente To-day. Bonnoll's Museum—Broadway and 9th st. Cosmopolitan Thentree—The Long Strike, Buly's Thentre—7:20 & PINh Avenue Theatre—The Esrot. Grand Opera House—The Corsican Brot Globe Pime Huseum—29 Bowers. Raverty's Theatre—Hiberia Ribbo's Garden—Fritz in England and Ireland San Francisco Minstrello-Brusiway and 18th st. Standard Theatre—H. M. A. Pinsters. Tholia Theatres—Julius Casar. Theatre Camique—McBarley's Inflation, Malluce. Famy Pastor's Theatre—Hiller Taylor, Malluce

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The Making of a New Nation.

Commissioners from several of the little States of Central America have under consideration the terms of a projected federation of their Governments. The scheme of a Central American Union is an old one-i fact, should the present movement succeed it may properly be described as the revival of a former confederation.

One great obstacle to union has been the desire of each State to become the centre around which the others should range themselves as of secondary importance. Each has aimed to furnish the capital city of the new confederation, while each existing Presi deut has fancied that the combined powers might fare worse in going further than himself to seek a common President for the Union. Little Costa Rica was apparently very zealous for the new project some years ago, her ambitious Chief Magistrate, Gen GUARDIA, conceiving himself to be the right man to fill the Presidency of the united republics. Just at present the leader of the project seems to be Gen. BARRIOS of Guate mala. Having safely and ingeniously dis posed of the burning dispute upon the northern boundary of his republic by yielding to the claim of Mexico, to the great satisfaction of the latter, and apparently to the relief of his own countrymen, he is now free to exert himself for the accomplishment of this other scheme.

The five States included in the prospective federation are Guatemala, Honduras, San Salvador, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica. Panama is a part of the United States of Colombia, mainly a South American country, large enough to need no union with other republies, having more territory than the five just spoken of combined. Some months ago a member of the Cabinet of BARRIOS was sent from Guatemala to sound the neighboring countries on the project of a union, and found them favorable to it. Even Nicaragua, which was expected to manifest some indifference on account of the international cana which Admiral AMMEN desires to cut through her domains, was as gracious as the rest The smallest of the five States is San Salvador; and it was politely and shrewdly suggested that the congress of Commissioners should be held within her borders.

There ought to be no great difficulty in bringing about the necessary agreement upon all the questions at issue. It ought to be easy for the States to establish the Union upon terms that are honest, fair, and directed to the common interest.

Let Central America be united.

Military Posts.

The action of Congress in regard to military posts finally took the form of an appropriation of \$200,000 for the enlargement or construction of such forts as the Secretary of War might deem necessary. The provision made by the House, to which the Senate did not agree, had been much greater in amount and more restricted in its applica tion. The sum of \$50,000 had been set apart for Fort Colville, \$75,000 for the posts at San Antonio and Fort Bliss, \$52,000 for Fort Huachusa, \$60,000 for Fort Grant, \$75,000 for Atlanta, \$12,000 for Fort Douglas-in all \$324,000

Gen. SHERMAN had formed a more ambitious plan. He had advised Secretary Lin-COLN to ask Congress for an annual appropriation of a million a year during five years, or five millions in all, with which the officer of the Quartermaster's Department should erect permanent barracks of brick or stone at certain indicated points.

But there is an old statute forbidding the erection of permanent buildings except under the special authority of Congress Gen. SHERMAN once said, with truth, that troops who, while there were constant changes in the frontier garrisons and posts during the earlier days of Western settle ment, "lived in holes in the ground, and in houses made of green cottonwood logs infested by vermin," ought to receive more liberal treatment when the changes had ceased.

But the present trouble lies in the fact that the transition period is not yet over. Each year the tide of civilization rolls past some fort or cantonment, leaving it as a mere milestone or guidepost behind. What are the frontiers? A person perfectly acquainted with the growth of the far West could possibly indicate them for to-day, but the lines he would draw might be obliterated a twelvemonth hence by settlements growing beyond them. The frontier lines are now very little different from the boundaries that mark the geographical limits of the country; and only when they become identical with these boundaries, through the complete conquests of pioneers and emigrants, can the system of

garrisons be regarded as permanent. In a recent report Gen. DRUM enumerated 198 military posts, besides sixteen arsenals, three recruiting stations, an engineer depot and a great many military land reserves This is a preposterous array, which results in parcelling the army into a great number of little garrisons, and in causing the supplies of provisions and clothing for the troops to make a multitude of branch jour-Scores of these posts that were really on the borders of actual settlement when originally established, and were then a great protection, are now ensconced in the midst of prosperous and well-populated States. It is now wasteful to maintain any garrisons in them. At least fifty of the posts enumerated by the Adjutant-General could apparently be abandoned to-morrow without injury to the military service, and, in fact, with economy in the concentration of forces.

Congress, then, in merely making a tem porary routine provision for the military

SHERMAN'S grand five million dollars scheme was probably wise. Ten years from to-day or even in half that time, posts that are nov regarded as of prime importance may be no worth the spending of any money upon them. When real permanency is assured in the network of military stations, and the proper size of their garrisons is determined it will be time to build durable barracks and quarters.

Mr. Parnell to Revisit This Country It is said that the leader of the Irish Parvisit to the United States, in order to be pres ent at the convention to be held next month in Philadelphia. At that time and place the American branch of the Land and Labor League is expected to define what, in its judgment, should be henceforth the alms and processes of Irish reformers. In view of the conflicting opinions on this head, and of the supreme importance of doing nothing to alienate right-thinking and right-feeling Americans from the Irish cause, the pres ence and the influence of Mr. PARNELL may well be deemed indispensable.

There have been of late many signs of an intention to control the Philadelphia conven-tion in the interest of the so-called Nationalists, and to compel the adoption of a programme totally at variance with the constitutional agitation which, under Mr. PARNELL's guidance, has already borne substantial fruit, and but for the sinister interruption of his plans by organized assassination would have gone far to satisfy the reasonable demands of the Irish people. Crimes with which the real friends of Ireland are in no wise chargeable, and whose detested authors, to the relief and satisfaction of every honest Irishman, seem now upon the point of being hunted down and brought to justice, have brought about a reaction in English public opinion, and postponed for a time the expected outcome of a well-planner movement. But it obviously depends upon the degree of self-command and prudence exhibited by Irish patriots, and in no small measure on the attitude assumed by Irish Americans, whether the interval of inaction and recoil shall be long or short-whether the wish for the creation of a peasant proprietary, for reform of the Parliamentary and municipal franchises, and for a large amount of local self-government, shall, after a brief season of excitement and estrangement, again commend itself to English statesmen, or whether the inestimable con cessions for which the wisest and the nobles sons of Ireland have labored shall be indig nantly and inflexibly withheld.

Nor should it be overlooked by Irishmer when they are called upon by fervid and in judicious agitators to abandon the hope of influencing English public opinion and the imperial legislature, which is its legal outhpiece, that in the nature of things the present Parliament cannot last much longer; that a new general election must soon take place; and that if three-fourths of the seats allotted to Ireland are secured by an Irish party pledged to constitutional reform, such opportunities of moulding legislation will be offered as have never before been witnessed in the history of the United Kingdom. But those long coveted and precious opportunities will be lost unless upright and patriotic Irishmen on both sides of the Atlantic limit their demands to claims which may be recog nized by the United Kingdom without endan gering its national integrity, and unless they abjure sternly and flercely the shameless ad vocates of a dynamite and shotgun policy. In a word, their only hope of being able to direct the lawmaking power is to cling with unshaken constancy to the plan of working by lawful means upon the good sense and elf-interest of English political parties.

If in the hour of temporary discourage ment the friends of Ireland remain faithful to the programme carried out by the Land League, and ratifled by the new Land and Labor organization, their triumph is inevitable, nor will it be long deferred. If, on the other hand, they should diseard it, and seem to countenance or condone even by silence or implication the atrocities committed by in cendiaries and assassins, they may postpone for half a century the regeneration of Ireland. They will inflame even more intensely the almost inextinguishable race hatred on the part of the English people, and they will lose the sympathy which is now felt for them in the United States.

The Vanderbitt Ball.

The development of New York fashionable ociety during the last ten or twelve years has been remarkable in many ways. It now surrounds itself with a grandeur of wealth unknown a quarter of a century ago. The houses in which it meets have much more costly decorations, and the expenses of the entertainments have increased prodigjously. The necuniary element, indeed, i the one which is most conspicuous and engrosses the most thought. Like a gorgeous theatrical spectacle, an entertainment in these days for the wealthy circles must be arranged regardless of expense.

During the whole of Lent nearly all the divisions of our New York society have been intensely agitated at the prospect of a fancy ball which is to be given Easter Monday evening by one of the newest and richest leaders of fashion. The ball is going to be the most costly, we are informed, which has perhaps ever occurred in New York. Hence the anticipatory excitement is at the highest pitch For weeks past we have been reading ac counts of the anxiety of the invited regarding the apparel they shall wear at so gorgeous a spectacle. The cost of the costumes, we are told, is very great, so great that some expert dancing men are quable to obtain the garments. Their finan all credit is unequal to so extraordinary a strain. Yet if the supply of dancing men is insufficient, many young girls, clad and decorated at we know not what enormous aggregate expense, wil be forced to pine as wall flowers throughout

that eventful evening. The cost of the forthcoming fancy ball is stimated by an experienced statistician at the great sum of \$50,000, which is equal to the enlarged annual salary of the Presiden of the United States. That amount, it is thought, "will not more than cover the cost of the entertainment." The same high authority estimates that the value of the contents of the house of the millionaire who i to give the ball, "including furniture, pictures, brie-à-brac, and jewels worn by his family and friends," will be "not less than \$5,000,000 !" We are further told that "the one item of champagne alone, by Mr. VAN-DERBILT'S own calculation, will amount to

nearly \$2,000 !" The host and hostess are beset with beggars for invitations to the ball. The \$2,000 worth of champagne and the \$5,000,000 worth of furniture, fixtures, jewels, garments, and pictures are alone enough to draw a crowd of persons who are ambitious to shine at so magnificent an entertainment, and who are anxious to get a sight of such unlimited spiendor. For bear in mind that the value of the apparel and jewels to be worn by the guests is not included in the five-million estimate. How much it will be in the aggregate we dare not eyen guess, but of course the sum posts, instead of subarking upon Gen. | will be enormous. And, to go further, add

to the fortune of the host the aggregate of all the fortunes represented at the ball, and will not the sum be hundreds of millions?

Speaker Chapin and the Republicans Some of the Republican newspapers and leaders have apparently come to the conclusion that it is about time to turn against the Democratic Speaker of the Assembly. They begin to fear that they have praised him too much. A Democrat who is at the same time nonest and faithful to the principles of his party must not be allowed to gain too large share of the public esteem, if the Republi cans can help it. So we observe a tendency to criticise and condemn Mr. Chapin in place

where there was formerly nothing but praise for him. An effort has been made to create the im pression that he has shown a disregard for the rights of the minority in his rulings as Speaker. If the Republican members from this city are to be believed, nothing can be further from the truth. Indeed, there has een no disposition on the part of the Dem ocratic Assemblymen themselves to preven the Republicans from saying all they chose and frequently, when a single objection would have checked a tirade of Republican abuse, t has not been interposed. Such, at least, is

our information from Albany. Another complaint against the Speaker is that he referred to the Committee on Twothirds and Three-fifths Bills the question whether the Supply bill required a twothirds vote. There can be no impropriety in sending to that committee a question of the precise sort which it is organized to consider. Even if it be said that the Speake might well have decided the matter himself the reference to the committee was an act of caution for which it seems to us he ough

To-day brings at once Good Friday in the Christian calendar and the Purim Festival in the Jewish. This latter began yesterday at sundown, in accordance with the Hebrew day and as being an occasion of rejoicing it is cele brated with mirth and jollity. Masquerades feasting, and frolics are in order, and all classes of Jews are included among those who observe the celebration. The anniversary that it commemorates in the history of the children o Israel is the folling of Haman's plot to cause King AHASUKRUS to destroy the Jews in his domains. The memories of Monpecar and ESTREE are held in honor on this occasion. But the reflection is inevitable that one of the most solemn and serious days of the Christian ecclesiastical year chances to be one of the gayest and merriest for Judaism. The fasting of the Gentile goes on with the feasting of the Jew; and this strange admixture of religious and social observances-penitence and praye on the one part, and jolity on the other-may be seen even in adjoining houses, while to a very great body of people Purim and Good Fri-day are alike practically devoid of meaning. and pass unnoticed.

The Anti-Free Pass bill in the Pennsylvania Legislature has been passed, but with an amendment allowing the railroads to issue free passes for "charitable and benevolent pur-poses." So bereafter bribery through free passes to the legislators will be regarded as

The reports from South America indicate the resumption of hostilities by Chili in two entirely distinct and distant regions. On the one hand her troops are said to be marching upon La Paz, while on the other it is believed that they are in conflict with the Argentine forces in Patagonia, While both rumors may be incor rect, there is nothing intrinsically improbabl n either. It is well understood that the recent forts to sever Bolivia from her alliance with Peru, and thus to make a separate peace with her, have failed. Hence, the increased strain Bolivia compled with some special cause of irritation, might induce a movement toward the capital of the latter country. As there i no subsisting permanent treaty, there would be little difficulty in finding grounds for such s movement, which might even disclaim a specially hostile intent.

As to the Patagonian affair, the alleged ground of the hostilities is the refusal of th Argentine troops to evacuate territory concoded to Chill. It would be a sorry outcome from the peaceful adjustment of the boundary the Argentine Republic, if the two powers concerned in it should after all come to blows Perhaps the respective Governments may give instructions to their commanders on ground which will remove the danger of further conflicts. Should any permanent trouble take place, it would, of course, create a serious complication with the still unsettled affairs at the north.

The arrival here yesterday of the re mains of JOHN HOWARD PAYNE, author of Home, Sweet Home." who died in Tunis over thirty years ago, and the lying in state of the romains in the City Hall, were interesting incidents in the life of this great, busy town. It is well for every country to cherish the memory

Falling down is one of the accidents against which royal personages seem no more able to protect themselves than other people, even when walking in their own houses. With in the last twelve months there have been perhaps half a dozen such cases of slips and stumbles, leading temporarily to grave apprehensions, among the reigning familie The Emperor William has fallen once or twice, the Duke of ALBANY twice, and Queen Victoria's misstep last Saturday for a time awakened anxiety. The truth seems to be that a slippery floor or a weak knee is not always fully credited with the accident: correctly or not, it is often suspected that some

During 1882 no less than 20,857 Canadians who had left Canada for this country returned, entering their household goods at customs traced through the Custom House. With then went 3,411 Americans. The only offset to this movement was the immigration to this country of 1.134 Canadians. More Americans than Europeans went to the new Manitoba settle ments; but, on the other hand, 45,000 of the people of the older provinces quitted their homes for the new land. The Canadian papers account for the return of the Canadians and the emigration of Americans by the statement that many of the labor difficulties chronic in Europe are beginning to be felt in this country. which no longer offers in other respects the inducements it once held out for settlers with

The killing of SLEEPING RABBIT and his lieutenant, HENNEH CHEEP Co, has roused the Creeks to fresh excitements and enmittee in their domestic quarrel. These were prominer adherents of Chief SPIECHE, and the latter and his followers claim that both were assassinated as have been many others who were favorable to Spieche's cause. The two victims had gone to Muskogee several weeks ago with about thirty men, unarmed, it is said, in order to trade, and to talk with Indian Inspector Pol-LACK. Chief CHICATTEE's forces made them all prisoners, and claimed that the two leaders and a third man of the party had been killed while endeavoring to escape. The bitterness of the contending factions is greatly increased. and the recognition of the anti-Spieche party by the agent does not seem to have mended matters. The Government representatives are placed in an unpleasant position, as the desire is, or should be, not to interfere needlessly in the tribe's management of its own affairs; and yet this interference may become inevitable, Sometimes it has seemed that nothing could keep the two opposing parties from coming to

open battle. As it is, the whole Creek natio is on the one side or the other, and the question of the hour for each man is, Under which chief-Spinche or Chicatter?

A bootblack has been awarded \$5,000 as compensation for injuries received at the hands of an employee of the Union Ferry Company. This is an auspicious verdict. Employees railroad and other corporations too often as bouncer has had his day.

The fishermen were more fortunate than the gunners in the State Senate yesterday. At smendment to the Penal Code permitting fish ing on Sunday was passed, but an attempt to strike out the provision forbidding hunting or that day was defeated. Probably the lawmakers reflected that a man who goes fishing must keep very quiet if he expects to catch any game without making a great noise. In the were the woodsman's weapons, the hunter would not have been regarded as a greater disturber of the peace on Sunday than the fisher

The cremation of the body of CHARLES SOCHNER at Washington, in the State of Penn sylvania, yesterday, once more calls attention to this method of disposing of the bodies of the dead. Cremation does not appear to be making much progress in this country, notwithstand-ing the publicity which it has from time to time obtained. Evidently this is not owing to mercindifference, for the existence of a strong feel ing of opposition to burning the bodies of the dead is shown by the recent introduction of a bill in the Pennsylvania Legislature prohibit ing cremation under severe penalties. Possibly such a law would help eremation more than it would hinder it.

Twenty duels among the students of Vienna, arising out of Wagnen's death, make a queer mortuary tribute to a master of music. But as only one of the forty combatants was severely wounded, this foolish discord between Germans and Austrians over the great compos er can hardly rise to tragic proportions.

In most parts of the city the discussion about the water supply is regarded as being in anticipation of an insufficiency of Croton, but along the backbone of the island, on and just above Murray Hill, the need of more water already felt. Advice to those who live there to Floor by floor the head of water has lowered until to-day in the section referred to there is a steady and even supply only on the ground and basement floors. The hand pumps that for a long time were poculiar to tenemen houses are to be found in many of the old flats even of the better class, while in the best o the new ones thereabouts the possession of steam force pumps is advertised as a strong attraction to people seeking comfortable homes

A Member of the Assembly from This City on to Put Up the Whipping Post Here ALBANY, March 22. The Whipping Post bill, providing that the torture of the cat shall be brought into play in certain cases, is now be fore the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly It was drawn up and introduced by Mr. T osevelt, the wealthy young Republican member from the Twenty-first Assembly district New York city, who has been so anxious to gain notorie . for himself during the presen session of the gislature. "Roosevelt's Cat' bill is in four sections, running thus:

An Act to Provide for the Infliction of Corporal Punish ment upon Male Persons in Certain Cases.

The people of the State of New York, represented in enate and Assembly, do enact as follows SECTION 1. Whenever any male person shall hereafter pain or violence upon the person of a female or female infant of any age, or a male infant under fourteen years punishment now prescribed by law for such an offence direct the infliction of corporal punishment upon such offender so convicted, in manner as hereinafter provided, specifying in the sentence the number of strokes or lashes, which shall not be less than ten nor exceed thirty, and also the time and place for the infliction

county or his deputy, or by a constable, within a prison enclosure in the county wherein the criminal shall be convicted, in the presence of the physician or surgeon of the jail or other prison, and in the presence of a jury of not less than six persons, summoned by the Sheriff in the manner now provided for summoning a jury to wit lashes shall be applied to the bare back of the offender with a proper whip or cat.
SEC. 3. Whenever such a physician or surgeon shall

certify to the officer inflicting the corporal punishment required by this act that the physical condition of the offender is such that the infliction thereof will be necessarily dangerous to his life, the officer charged with the execution of each corporal punishment shall immediate by theroon suspend the same, and report the fact to the magistrate who sentenced the criminal, to gether with such physician's or surgeon's certificate, for further instructions in regard thereto, and the court or magistrate shall then, at its or his discretion, suspend for a lime or remit the sentence as far as the corporal

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

John Howard Payne. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir:

Seven wealthy towns contend for Homer dead, Through which the living Homer begged his broad. The irony of fate or fortune is recalled after all the Joshua Reynolds was frank in confessing, when he painted his name in full on the hem of Mrs. Siddons's robe in his great portrait of her, that he wanted her to carry him to immortality. Mr. Payis resided many months in Washington before his last exile, and a molety of the sum expended in this display would have rendered him counfortable in his then need. His circumstances were well known to be painfully narrow at that time by all who knew him, but no effort was made to extend help to him, which he greatly needed. Would it not be well for those philanthropists who do so much for the dead to extend some help to the tiving? I see the Washington papers announced yesterday that Mr. Corcoran had sent \$50 to Crouch, the composer of "Kathleen Mayourneen."

The Rebute on Tobacco.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The now tax and tariff act provides that tobacco manufacturers and dealers are entitled to a rebate equal to the taxes they have paid on the stock on hand in excess of the reduced whether to regard this part of the law as sufficient au-thority for him to settle the claims of dealers, and he referred the question to Comptroller Lawrence. The Comptroller has decided that the act does not make an appropriation for the payment in money of any sum due. It provides for paying manufacturers in stamps, and the comptroller of the comptroller of the law in the passed on the day strength of dealers. When the bill was passed on the day strength of the law his to late to make an appropriation and once claim and receive their relate, while the 420,000 dealers must wait untill an appropriation is made to meet their claims. thether to regard this part of the law as sufficient au

Mr. Ochiltree at the Treasury Boor.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Representative Ochiltree has filed with the First Comptroller of the Treasury an argument questioning the legality of withholding the payment of his salary as a member of Congress until his accounts as United States Narshal of Texas have been settled. He asserts that such action would deprive a portion of the citizens of the United States of representation in Congress. Treasurer Guillian anys he does not feel authorised to withhold Mr. Ochiltree's pay unless satisfactory evidence of his indebtedness to the Government is presented.

Farming Implements for the Portuguese. WASHINGTON, March 22.-Portugal will give

washinorron, March 22.—Portugal will give an exposition at Lisbon next May, with the special purpose of collecting and comparing all Portuguese wines, in order to determine what qualities are best adapted for exportation. The agriculture of that country will also be fully illustrated. The tovernment has invited inventors of agricultural implements in the United States to send their manufactures for competition. Portugal will convey all such articles to Lisbon from London, Havre, Bordeaux, and Antwerp free of cost to the owner, and will return them in like manner.

Unexpected Beath of a Postmaster. WARHINGTON, March 23.-The Governor of Montana telegraphs: "The Vigilantes at Green Horn. Montana, have removed the Democratic Postmaster by hanging. The Government fuel must be scarce, as he was caught bears burning. The office is now vacant." THE CRADLE OF GREATNESS.

es of a Remarkable City-Utles and the Utleans. UTICA, N. Y., March 16 .- This city is better known throughout the State, and possibly the Union, than any other of its size. Whether it is appreciated for itself is quite another thing. It is a clean, tidy appearing city, and its people are eminently respectable—even aristocratic. To travellers it is the handsomest city in the state. To its residents, however, it is the most beautiful in America; indeed, there is nothing to equal it in the world. As Rosepe Conkling remarked, "Utien is the most correct spot or earth." This bore reference to the hypercritieism of the Utica Herald respecting party management. The city has about 35,000 populaion. Not every citizen is a statesman, though the number itself of statesmen is indeed sur-prising. As for small-fry politicians who pretend to be, or who aspire to be, statesmen, you night properly figure on a wholesale basis. Both the name of the city and a few of its population were furnished by Africa. Short and sweet as the name is, knowing citizens make it shorter. Round about the country, in nonstrous letters glaring at him from trees and fences, the passer-by is requested to go to "U. T. K." when needing shoestrings or plug tobacco. A dozen years ago the Utica Driving Park was first opened for running and trotting races. For some reason, not yet fully understood, whenever an unusually large crowd at tended, it rained from first to last, the races were postponed the rain was likewise put off, and as often as the horses were called, shower—not called—also came on. Eventually the sun smiled on the races, and the association

has been smiling ever since. Yet to this day, far and near, from Goldsmith Maid to Rarus, horsemen know Utica only as "the watering pot of America."

Whenever its great men, past or present, are mentioned, Utica's people invariably look up and are happy. Like the fiddle, they have a scale which, for low down—though not altogether base—begins with Fenimore Copper king and extends to Horatic Seymour. The first named is a conspicuous if not useful member of the waterwashing fraterity, and is rather unassement of the water of the ington while Senator be permitted himself to be transferred, baggage fashion, to his house from the depot in Bill Dunn's express wagen. Strangely onough be shared the driver's sout with Dunn, and indulged the driver's sout of the driver's consistence occasions often gave researed oversee. These occasions often gave researed overseen the driver's would induce him to admit Ellis H. Roberts to a like intimacy. On Conkling's return home from Canonchet, while mounted on Dunn's express cart, Joe Shearman was so uncivil as to make an unbecoming allusion. To this, however, Conkling wisely degraed no reply. Shearman, who is a rather testy old fellow, with thin, querulous voice and rheumatic legs, does searcely more than nurse his wrath and nick-milres Roberts solely because the wrath and nick-milres Roberts solely because the wrath and nick-milres Roberts solely because the whole Blaine dubbed Conking. Turkey gobeler," during their memorable set-to in the House, that, with compliments, he sent to Blaine the biggest turkey struter he could find.

To catch Shearman in the best of spirits, one must look for him in McQuade's liquor store, where, it is said, he sppans much of his time-rit nothing else, Gen. Jim McQuade, noo of the firm, is derived the said, and a sceedingly lucky politicary of the pol

Roberts's defeat the more exasperating—to Roberts iyet, though he would not see them. two other causes conspired against him. For them of the control of the

since the home of two United States Senators, an ex-Governor who was once a candidate for President of the United States, and a Judge of the Supreme Court—shrinks not from her full share of the burdens of officeholding. John D. eidest son of Francis Kernan, is Bailroad Commissioner: Charles Bailou, Assistant Assembly Clerk: T. B. O'Neil, Clerk of the Railroad Commission, and Andrew McMillan, a candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction—these are but an index to her unselfish ambition to serve the whole State.

Major Gilmor and Two Yankee Scouts.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I was much amused by the extracts from Major Gilmor's bool in the Sunday Scs. As chief of scouts at the head quarters of the Army of the Potomae it was my duty

among other things, to know of the whereabouts of Mostly and kindred spirits.

The only instance that I can recall at present of any contact between the Major and any of my command occurred about the middle of May in 34. Two of my men, Johnny Dodd and Frank McCord, were returning from a scouting expedition, and were resting by the roadside. Major Gilmor and his command, debouching from a crossread, suddenly came upon them. The sandy nature of the roadbed had deadned the sound of the horses' hoofs. Flight was impossible, and there ensued a vigorous questioning on one side and artful dissimulation on the other. The second securities themselves andeserters from the Union army. The frank manner of the Ohio hoys so captivated the fancy of the gallant Major that when they went into came that night he entertained them till alse hour. In the morning he expressed his regrets that he had no spare horses, and they would be obliged to separate, but promised when he got to Stainton to inform the Provost Marshal at that place of their circumstances, so that when they did reach sisuanton tiemselves they would find friends. The hoys thanked the Major, shock hands with him cordinity, and promised to follow as directed.

But they did not make any undue haste about following, although it was not prodent to disober entirely, because Gilmor might send back to see how they were getting on. ing expedition, and were resting by the

But they did not make any undue hasts about following although it was not prohent to disolesy entirely, because Gilmor might send back to see how they were getting on.

Heating again (and they were resting quite frequently by this time), they were again surprised by a defactionent of cavairy under the personal command of Mosby by this time), they were again surprised by a defactionent of cavairy under the personal command of Mosby by this time), they were Yankee spiles, and if he was sure of it he would hang them without delay. This reception saddened the boys somewhat, producing, as it did, an uncomfortable feeling about the hand of the control of the contr

She Bid Not Like William's Gait.

From the Detroit Free Press. "I am back again from Jasper's storm; shore," said Bill Grant, as he laid his quilt from of his broad shoulders, "and it is my opinion that in sound judgment and right down, sharp sense, woman is far

"Well, you see, in the past twenty years I have made more brick and been refused by more women than any ten men in Georgia. I thought I had the thing dead at Newton factory until last night, when I asked a well to Newton factory until last night, when I asked a well to do widow if she could warm over a few of her buried affections and make room enough in her heart for a sec-ond husband. She said she would never marry another man unless she liked the way he walked. "William," she sweetly said, "the moon is up, the night is clear; now, come out and get in the middle of the road and step toward town, and if I admire the style of your gait I will call you hack and marry you, prom-

of your gait I will call you tack and marry you, promising to cook for your brickyard crowd all the days of my life. Remember, if you stop or look back before I call you, you are never to darken my door again,"
"Thinking I had a soft thing of it. I went out into the

road, threw my head back, placed my arms 'a kimbo,' and promenaded up the road. I continued to walk, thinking surely she would call me back. Well, you see I'm here, and it's twelve miles from where I entered the road to walk for a wife. Why do you suppose she failed

"Couldn't see your style," said we.
"Hanged if Judge Banks didn't say the same thing when I told him about it just at day, and my opinion is she didn't intend to call me back from the beginning You see that walk the little widow put on me convinced me of the superiority of her sex over my own."

Another of the Dukes Jurors. From the Greensburg Press.

Thomas Bambry, one of the jury which acquitted butes was seen by your correspondent at his home near scottage. He had just been told by the H. U. Frick Coke Company that they had no use for a man disc kind, and as the furnace company at Scottage had also discharged him, he was not in an interviewable shood. In answer to every question he remarked, "It's none of your — business." This specimen of a good man and true can read, but he cannot write.

SUNBEAMS.

-Italy is to resume each payments in April.

-The cost of cremating 7,000 bodies per annum at Bombay is only \$15,000. -The Limerick girls who sailed in a body

lately for this country are bound for the factor, Messrs Jackson & Co., Nashna, for twelve months, -Five of the English Cabinet, Lords Granville and Spencer, Sirs Charles Dike and William Har-court, and Mr. Childers, are said to be total abstancers.

Gout compels wif denial in the case of Lord Grany -Among the coronation presents to the Czar none excites more attention than a group of armed figures, in massive gold, presenting a scene commemorative of Russia's aid to the Prince of Bulgaria, who presents it. There are innumerable other presents, -The man who baled the water out of his

cistern at Alton, Ill., and took refuge in it with his fair ily on the day that Wiggins s storm did not come, was only one among bundreds of credulous fools whose freaks are reported from different parts of the country. -In view of the poverty existing so generally in Germany, and the almost chronic penury prevalent in a considerable portion of the country, and greatly aggravated now by the floods this winter, it is pitiable to read that the \$13,000,000 expended on the fortifying of

Metz and Strasburg being used, a further grant is needed -A Binghamton newspaper has been at a loss to account for the great amount of unnecessary tooting by locomotives running through the city. In-vestigation resulted in the discovery that the engineers blow signals for wives or children to bring luncheon to the depot, or to announce that they will be at home, or to waken a sleeping chum, or to salute a sweetheart.

—A French nobleman, the Marquis de Gal-

lifet, was followed by a French detective to London. In walking into the Union Club on Trafaigar square, the other day, he turned to his follower, touched his hat and said: "My friend, I am going into this club and will re-main until 8. I mean to have some dinner. You have plenty of time, and I advise you to go and do the same." -Recruiting in England has practically ceased, not because recruits are not wanted, but because they will not enlist, though the army was never so spoiled and glorified with victory. The brigade of Foot Guards is below its number by 800 men, and it is found

impossible to get recruits to fill up the deficiency. The same want of men and impossibility of getting them is equally felt in the rest of the army. ... In Spain a railway train has been adopted onsisting of 2 engines and 24 carriages, which contains a complete equipment for the reception, for a lengthened period, of 8 officers and 130 men, and forms a little mov-able war deput. The carriages are ironclad and pro-

Nervous Western travellers would feel very much relieved by having such a conveyance.

—Cobbett, the great newspaper radical of late he would have to be sworn in on crutches. John Moriey, the great newspaper radical of our day, gets in at forty for Newcastle. He took his degree at Oxford in

provided with loopholes, and the train carries four guns.

1830, and travelled twice through this country. He stood for Blackburn fourteen years ago. -The London (Canada) Presbytery closed its sessions the other day with a recommendation that the ministers "use all wise and kindly efforts to warr our people against those causes which the Word of God and long experience of life have shown to be the most pernicions in all cases, and deadly in most cases to

to the drunkenness to which tippling invariably leads." -Some of Arabi's co-religionists in Ceylor are as "splended men of business" as Dodson & Fogg and thought the famous exile a godsend for plunder So the butcher charged him 50 cents a pound for mut ton, the ordinary price being 14 cents. Arabi, having discovered the fraud, proceeded to learn how many pounds had been supplied, and when the butcher nex-came round his customer clutched him, and then, with s strong, yet supple, cane, administered a whack for each

pound supplied.

—After the coronation of the Czar of Russia, on the 13th of May (old style), a grand military festival will take place at Moscow in commemoration of the formation of the Russian regular army, two centuries ago. The nucleus of the present regular troops was com-posed of the two senior regiments of foot soldiers, the Preobrajensky and Simeonofsky Guards, first formed by Peter the Great. Only these two regiments have hither to celebrated the anniversary, but on this occasion the whole army will be represented by many deputations.

-Visitors to Canonchet, William Sprague't ormer residence, near Narragansett Pier, become es pecually interested in the unfluished gorgeousness of one large apartment. The floor is of highly polished marole and in the centre is a dismattled fountain. On the walls soutlined a unique and beautiful design, only partly worked out, illustrating the chase of a butterfly by boy Mrs. Sprague intended this for a music room, or salon, which should attract men of political influence, who could be made to help her design of making her father

-The Irish Judges have commenced their spring circuits, and the figures in those counties where assizes have been held, show an extraordinary falling off in crime. In Clare murders had fallen from five las year to one this year. In Drogheda there was nal and one civil case; in the county Longford there was only one small case, and in the county Meath only four trivial cases. The Judges, in fact, had nothing t do, and the rest of their circuits promise the same. Crime and attempts at crime are entirely political and confined

-In Belfast, Ireland, the other day, Major learge Alfred Kirby of the Salve worthy of the same corps. After the civil rite halltaken place in the Registrar's office, they proceeded to St. leorge's Hall, where Major Dowdle re mony, the public being admitted at 6d. (12 cents) a head Two dags were then waved over the couple not stor singing, praying, and many volleys of hallelegals, the presiding Major announced that "Major Kirby and wife having no home, a collection will be taken up for them."

-A pamphlet, published by Mr. Armengaun, gives the result of an inquiry into the expenditure of sixteen working class families in Mathanas a large manufacturing town of Alsace. It is presumed that the investigator selected typical families, and that the result of his investigation may consequently be fairly assumed to represent the expense of the average French as a range class in a provincial city. Sixteen families representing different classes of workmen were taken. Their expenditure varied from \$220@\$70 a year. Their rent averaged 15 per cent, (in Paris it would probably have been at least 20), clothing 1s, food 61, miscellaneous s. The bighest expenditure in any case for food was 72 per cent. Of the expenditure for food, is per cent, we bread, 14 for ment, 13 for milk, 24 for groceries, and 16

-Some years ago the Duke of Monthensier was charged a shameful sum at a railoud station both to Prance. He put the bill with the money into the hands of the Mayor, who was at the station to receive into and said: "Will you kindly pay went is right for my breakfast and give the balance to the poor," thus shirely outwitting the exterioner. Another exterioner, unter the Duke of Niverson, accredited Ambassace there, passed a night at the chief lunat Canterbur, and he the Canterburians at what the deemed a stress on tosts city, that they urged him to bring an action has clined; but the bin, the chief one, was seen becomed not merely by the townspecials but by the neighboring gentry. The greedy landford became bankrapt, and and in London, a waiter at a Covent Garden Lavett

-The Irish testimonial to Sir Garnet Wolseley consists of a centrepiere and adjuncts of an tique Irish plate, the former being a reproduction of the famous Ardagh Cup, which will be enlarged to the original size, standing on a plinth or close in the original size, standing on a plinth or close in the centre of the group. On the three sides of the place will be embossed silver representations of mechanism the career of this the tinguished soldier. The forethed will contain an inscription from the donors. There are also repreductions of two handsome loving super of an electron and supersequents. eight type and a quaint old silver bowl, the which are in Trinity College, Dublin. To these are eight Irish dish rings, which are as curious as they are rare. These rings were used instead of the wooden't bowls, which in old times were placed on a corner of the table. They consist of large circular open filters were with various designs, such as men, animals and coltages. Those to be given Sir Carnet average about for mehes in height and six in dismeter.

-A rehearsal by a fellow who was to make his debut as the wild man of a side show, and who had heightened his natural ugliness by letting his hair beard. and nailsgrow very long was witnessed by a thong the did correspondent. He had become producted in attention an unintelligible jurgon, and in posing and gesternating ike a monkey. But on being subjected in critical ex-aming on by a showman, it was found that he had kel-one desirable accomplishment. "A wild man even not to eat in a civilized manner," said this expert. You say that you are going to show yourself in a cases ing and growing around like a brute. Very well what is it in a menugerie that earlies the cross it than anything else? The feeding of the annuality When you sling a china of raw upon the and he flercely deveurs it the spectators just of and he flercely devectes it, the spectators just shrink back, and edges throughtes. Now the mint for your research. You intend desume the "Darmed of I kin do that," said the wide man flucky; "I have irved on fried become and house to like raw ment. I swart femality were "But it needs the raw for a fact," said the security in the cooked force faked up to fook raw counsel was housed, and the wide man, in they he counsel was headed, and the wild man, in the r torea piece of theer that was blood sed but no raw, with fingers and beeth, in quite a flercely raw way. "The performance was crude," says the mortal

"but will doubtless become startingly effective will perfected by receiltion."